

RIGHT UNIMODAL AND BIMODAL SINGULARITIES IN POSITIVE CHARACTERISTIC

NGUYEN HONG DUC

ABSTRACT. The problem of classification of real and complex singularities was initiated by Arnol'd in the sixties who classified simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities w.r.t. right equivalence. The classification of simple singularities positive characteristic was achieved by Greuel and the author in 2014. In the present paper we classify right unimodal and bimodal singularities in positive characteristic by giving explicit normal forms. It is surprising that in positive characteristic, there are no infinite series of unimodal and bimodal singularities. Moreover, the Milnor number of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularity satisfies $\mu(f) \leq 4p$. As an application we prove that, for singularities of right modality at most 2, the μ -constant stratum is smooth and its dimension is equal to the right modality.

1. INTRODUCTION

We classify hypersurface singularities $f \in K[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$ which are unimodal and bimodal w.r.t. right equivalence, where K is an algebraically closed field of positive characteristic. That is, the singularities have modality 1 resp. 2 up to the change of coordinates (or right equivalence, see Section 2.1). The notion of modality was introduced by Arnol'd in the seventies into the singularity theory for real and complex singularities. He classified simple, unimodal and bimodal hypersurface singularities w.r.t. right equivalence ([2], [3], [5]). He showed that the simple singularities are the *ADE*-singularities, i.e. the two infinite series $A_k, k \geq 1$, $D_k, k \geq 4$, and the three exceptional singularities E_6, E_7, E_8 . The unimodal singularities include three families of parabolic singularities, a three-index family of hyperbolic singularities and 14 exceptional singularities. There are 8 infinite series and 14 exceptional bimodal singularities. The unimodal and bimodal singularities are also classified by degenerations of elliptic curves ([16]), which were studied by Kodaira. In positive characteristic, the right simple singularities were recently classified by Greuel and the author in [14].

The main result of the present paper is the classification of right unimodal and bimodal singularities in positive characteristic with tables of normal forms. Our lists of normal forms for unimodal and bimodal singularities are given in §3. A surprising fact of our classification is that in positive characteristic, there are no infinite series of unimodal and bimodal singularities. Moreover, the Milnor number of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularity satisfies $\mu(f) \leq 4p$ (Corollary 3.7). Another surprising fact is that, some *A*- or *D*-singularities occurs in the lists of unimodal and bimodal singularities. On the other hand, if the characteristic is 2 or 3, then all simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities must be of type *A*, *D* or *E*. The adjacency diagrams of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities are also determined (Theorem 3.5). As an application of the classification, we show that the μ -constant stratum of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities is smooth and its dimension coincides with the right modality (Corollary 3.8, 3.9).

We organize our proof in the form of a singularity determinant (§ 4), finding for every given singularities its place in the list of § 3. This method was used by Arnol'd in [6] to study local normal

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forms of complex functions. He formed a singularity determinant to recover the classification of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities, to obtain classifications of all the singularities with Milnor number $\mu \leq 16$, all the singularities of corank 2 with nonzero 4-jet, all the singularities of corank 3 with a 3-jet, which determine an irreducible cubic, and some other singularities. However, in positive characteristic, we obtain only the classification of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities; the other classifications are still unknown. It seems that the classification problems are very different in positive characteristic even for the singularities of corank 1 ([22]). The main difficulty is to find for each series $A_k, D_k, J_{2,q}, \dots$ in § 3 the exact bound of its index. This also shows that, there are only finitely many series of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities.

Note that, for contact equivalence and for $K = \mathbb{C}$, it was proved by Giusti in [11] that *ADE*-singularities are contact simple. The classification of contact unimodal singularities was achieved by Wall in [24]. Greuel and Kröning showed in [12] that the contact simple singularities over a field of positive characteristic are again exactly the *ADE*-singularities or the rational double points of Artin's list [7].

2. MODALITY

Modality was introduced by Arnol'd in connection with the classification of singularities of functions under right equivalence. It has been generalized to arbitrary actions of algebraic groups by Vinberg [18]. Wall [20] described two possible generalizations for use in other classification problems in singularity theory. Both generalizations are developed in detail by Greuel and the author ([14]) for any characteristic and it was proved that they coincide.

2.1. Right modality. Consider an action of algebraic group G on a variety X (over a given algebraically closed field K) and a *Rosenlicht stratification* $\{(X_i, p_i), i = 1, \dots, s\}$ of X w.r.t. G . That is, a stratification $X = \cup_{i=1}^s X_i$, where the stratum X_i is a locally closed G -invariant subvariety of X such that the projection $p_i : X_i \rightarrow X_i/G$ is a geometric quotient. For each open subset $U \subset X$ the modality of U , $G\text{-mod}(U)$, is the maximal dimension of the images of $U \cap X_i$ in X_i/G . The modality $G\text{-mod}(x)$ of a point $x \in X$ is the minimum of $G\text{-mod}(U)$ over all open neighbourhoods U of x .

Let $K[[\mathbf{x}]] = K[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$ the formal power series ring and let the right group, $\mathcal{R} := \text{Aut}(K[[\mathbf{x}]])$, act on $K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ by $(\Phi, f) \mapsto \Phi(f)$. Two elements $f, g \in K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ are called *right equivalent*, $f \sim_r g$, if they belong to the same \mathcal{R} -orbit, or equivalently, there exists a coordinate change $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(K[[\mathbf{x}]])$ such that $g = \Phi(f)$.

Recall that for $f \in \mathfrak{m} \subset K[[\mathbf{x}]]$, $\mu(f) := \dim K[[\mathbf{x}]]/j(f)$, $j(f) = \langle f_{x_1}, \dots, f_{x_n} \rangle$, denotes the *Milnor number* of f and that f is *isolated* if $\mu(f) < \infty$. The k -jet of f , $j^k(f)$, is the image of f in the jet space $J_k := \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^{k+1}$. We call f to be *right k -determined* if each singularity having the same k -jet with f , is right equivalent to f . A number k is called *right sufficiently large* for f , if there exists a neighbourhood U of the $j^k f$ in J_k such that every $g \in K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ with $j^k g \in U$ is right k -determined. The *right modality* of f , $\mathcal{R}\text{-mod}(f)$, is defined to be the \mathcal{R}_k -modality of $j^k f$ in J_k with k right sufficiently large for f , where \mathcal{R}_k the k -jet of \mathcal{R} . A singularity $f \in K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ is called (*right*) *simple*, *uni-modal*, *bi-modal* and *r -modal* if its (right) modality is equal to 0,1,2 and r respectively. These notions are independent of the right sufficiently large k ([14], Def. 2.3).

The second description is in relation with versal or complete deformation. Let T be an affine variety with its algebra of global section $\mathcal{O}(T)$. Then a family $f_t(\mathbf{x}) := F(\mathbf{x}, t) \in \mathcal{O}(T)[[\mathbf{x}]]$ is called an *unfolding* (deformation with trivial section) of f over a pointed space T, t_0 if $F(\mathbf{x}, t_0) = f$ and $f_t \in \mathfrak{m}$ for all $t \in T$. For a basis $\{\mathbf{x}^{\alpha_1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_N}\}$ of $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m} \cdot j(f)$, the *semiuniversal unfolding* is represented by $F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) := f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_i}$ with $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N)$ the coordinate of $\lambda \in \mathbb{A}^N$. Note that from the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow j(f)/\mathfrak{m} \cdot j(f) \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m} \cdot j(f) \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}/j(f) \rightarrow 0$$

we get $N = \mu + n - 1$. Since $\mathfrak{m} \cdot j(f)$ is the tangent space of the orbit of the right group \mathcal{R} at f ([9]), N is the codimension of the orbit in \mathfrak{m} .

An unfolding $F(\mathbf{x}, t)$ over T, t_0 is called *right complete* if any unfolding $H(\mathbf{x}, s)$ over S, s_0 is isomorphic to a pullback of F after passing to some étale neighbourhood of S, s_0 , see [14]. An important

property of the complete unfoldings is that they are sufficient to determine the modality, i.e. if F is a complete unfolding of f , then modality of f w.r.t. F ([14, Def. 2.5]) equals to modality of f , see [14, Prop. 2.12(ii)]. The semiuniversal unfolding of an isolated hypersurface singularity is right complete (see [15] for the analytic case and [14] for the general case). Consequently, we may define modality of f as follows: “Let f_λ be the semiuniversal unfolding of f over $\mathbb{A}^N, 0$. If the set of singularities $f_\lambda \in K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ (λ in some Zariski neighbourhood of $0 \in \mathbb{A}^N$) falls into finitely many families of right classes, each depending on r parameters (at most) then f is right (resp. contact) r -modal (at most).”

Remark 2.1. (1) For convergent power series over the complex numbers it does not make any difference whether we consider the semiuniversal deformation (without section) given by the Milnor algebra $\mathbb{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}/j(f)$ or the semiuniversal deformation with section given by $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m} \cdot j(f)$. However, in positive characteristic we have to consider the latter (cf. [14] and 2.2).

(2) The difference between the classical versal and our complete deformation is twofold. First, we consider deformations over algebraic varieties and not just of the spectrum of a complete local ring (as for versal deformations). Second, we do not require the lifting property for induced deformations over small extensions (cf. [13, Ch.2]).

2.2. Proper modality. In [10] Gabrielov showed in the complex analytic case that the right modality is equal to the dimension of the μ -constant stratum in a semi-universal deformation of f . This is not true in positive characteristic since $f = x^2 + y^4 \in A_3 \subset K[[x, y]]$ with $\text{char}(K) = 3$, is unimodal, but the dimension of the stratum $\mu = 3$ into the semiuniversal deformation $f + a_0 + a_1y + a_2y^2$, is equal to 0. In positive characteristic we need to consider deformations with section. Let $f_\lambda(\mathbf{x}) := F(\mathbf{x}, \lambda)$ be the semiuniversal unfolding of f with trivial section over affine variety $\mathbb{A}^N, 0$ with $N = \mu + n - 1$ as above. We define the *proper modality* of f , denoted by $\text{pmod}(f)$, to be the dimension at 0 of the μ -constant stratum in \mathbb{A}^N :

$$\Delta_\mu := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{A}^N \mid \mu(f_\lambda) = \mu\}.$$

Conjecture 2.2. $\text{pmod}(f) = \text{rmod}(f)$.

See Corollary 3.9 for a partial result of the conjecture. Namely, if $\text{rmod}(f) \leq 2$ then $\text{pmod}(f) = \text{rmod}(f)$.

3. RIGHT UNIMODAL, BIMODAL SINGULARITIES AND ADJACENCY DIAGRAMS

In this section we present the result of our classification by explicit lists of normal forms, the adjacency diagrams of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities, and their applications. Recall that a normal form is a *modular family* $F(\mathbf{x}, t) \in \mathcal{O}(T)[[\mathbf{x}]]$, i.e. for each $t \in T$ there are only finitely many $t' \in T$ such that $f_{t'} \sim_r f_t$. Notice that, if $F(\mathbf{x}, t)$ is a normal form, then the right modality of $F(\mathbf{x}, t)$ for all $t \in T$, is not less than the dimension of T .

3.1. Right unimodal singularities.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $p = \text{char}(K) > 2$. A hypersurface singularity $f \in \mathfrak{m}^2$ is right unimodal if and only if it is right equivalent to one of the following forms:*

- I. $n = 1$ ($f \in K[[x]]$). The classification is given in Table 1.
- II. $n = 2$ ($f \in K[[x, y]]$). The classification is given in Table 2.
- III. $n = 3$ ($f \in K[[x, y, z]]$). The classification is given in Table 3.
- IV. $n > 3$. The classification is given in Table 4.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $p = \text{char}(K) = 2$. A hypersurface singularity $f \in \mathfrak{m}^2$ is right unimodal if and only if n is odd and f is right equivalent to one of singularities in the Table 5.*

Name	Normal form	Conditions	μ
A_k	$x^p + ax^{k+1}$	$p \leq k \leq 2p - 2$	k

TABLE 1. Unimodal singularities ($p > 2, n = 1$)

Name	Normal form	Conditions	μ
A_k	$x^2 + ay^p + y^{k+1}$	$p \leq k \leq 2p - 2$	k
D_p	$x^2y + y^{p-1}$	$3 < p$	p
D_k	$x^2y + ay^p + y^{k-1}$	$3 \leq p < k - 1 \leq 2p - 2$	k
E_{12}	$x^3 + y^7 + axy^5$	$7 < p$	12
E_{13}	$x^3 + xy^5 + ay^8$	$7 < p$	13
E_{14}	$x^3 + y^8 + axy^6$	$7 < p$	14
$J_{10} = J_{2,0} = T_{2,3,6}$	$x^3 + y^6 + ax^2y^2$	$5 < p$	10
$J_{2,q}$	$x^3 + ax^2y^2 + y^{6+q}$	$6 < 6 + q < p$	$q + 10$
W_{12}	$x^4 + y^5 + ax^2y^3$	$p > 5$	12
W_{13}	$x^4 + xy^4 + ay^6$	$p > 5$	13
$X_9 = X_{1,0} = T_{2,4,4}$	$x^4 + y^4 + ax^2y^2$	$3 < p$	9
$X_{1,q} = T_{2,4,4+q}$	$x^4 + x^2y^2 + ay^{4+q}$	$4 < 4 + q < p$	$q + 9$
$Y_{r,s} = T_{2,4+r,4+s}$	$x^{4+r} + ax^2y^2 + y^{4+s}$	$4 < 4 + r \leq 4 + s < p$	$9 + r + s$
Z_{11}	$x^3y + y^5 + axy^4$	$5 < p$	11
Z_{12}	$x^3y + xy^4 + ax^2y^3$	$5 < p$	12
Z_{13}	$x^3y + y^6 + axy^5$	$5 < p$	13

TABLE 2. Unimodal singularities ($p > 2, n = 2$)

Name	Normal form	Conditions	μ
	$g(x, y) + z^2$	g one of the series in Table 2	$\mu(g)$
$P_8 = T_{3,3,3}$	$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + axyz$	$3 < p$	8
Q_{10}	$x^3 + y^4 + yz^2 + axy^3$	$3 < p$	10
Q_{11}	$x^3 + yz^2 + xz^3 + az^5$	$3 < p$	11
Q_{12}	$x^3 + y^5 + yz^2 + axy^4$	$5 < p$	12
S_{11}	$x^4 + y^2z + xz^2 + ax^3z$	$3 < p$	11
S_{12}	$x^2y + y^2z + xz^3 + az^5$	$3 < p$	12
$T_{q,r,s}$	$x^q + y^r + z^s + axyz$	$3 \leq q \leq r \leq s < p, \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s} < 1$,	$q + r + s - 1$
U_{12}	$x^3 + y^3 + z^4 + axyz^2$	$3 < p$	12

TABLE 3. Unimodal singularities ($p > 2, n = 3$)

Normal form
$g(x_1, x_2, x_3) + x_4^2 + \dots + x_n^2$

g is one of the singularities in Table 3

TABLE 4. Unimodal singularities ($p > 2, n > 3$)

3.2. Right bimodal singularities.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $p = \text{char}(K) > 2$. A hypersurface singularity $f \in \mathfrak{m}^2$ is right bimodal if and only if it is right equivalent to one of the following forms*

- I. $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{1}$ ($f \in K[[x]]$). The list is given in Table 6.
- II. $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{2}$ ($f \in K[[x, y]]$). The list is given in Table 7.
- III. $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{3}$ ($f \in K[[x, y, z]]$). The list is given in Table 8.

Name	Normal form	Conditions	μ
A_2	$ax_1^2 + x_1^3 + x_2x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n$	$a \in K$	2

 TABLE 5. Unimodal singularities ($p = 2, n \geq 1$)

IV. $n > 3$. The list is given in Table 9.

Theorem 3.4. Let $p = \text{char}(K) = 2$. A hypersurface singularity $f \in \mathfrak{m}^2$ is right bimodal if and only if it is right equivalent to one of the following forms

I. n odd: The list is given in the Table 10.

II. n even: The list is given in the Table 11.

Name	Normal form	Conditions	μ
A_k	$a_1x^p + a_2x^{2p} + x^{k+1}$	$2p \leq k \leq 3p - 2$	k

 TABLE 6. Bimodal singularities ($p > 2, n = 1$)

Name	Normal form ($\mathbf{a} = a_0 + a_1y$)	Conditions	μ
A_k	$x^2 + a_1y^p + a_2y^{2p} + y^{k+1}$	$2p \leq k \leq 3p - 2$	k
D_{2p}	$x^2y + ay^p + y^{2p-1}$	$3 \leq p$	$2p$
D_k	$x^2y + a_1y^p + a_2y^{2p} + y^{k-1}$	$2p < k - 1 \leq 3p - 1$	k
E_{12}	$x^3 + ay^5 + y^7 + bxy^5$	$p = 5$	12
E_{13}	$x^3 + xy^5 + \mathbf{a}y^7$	$p = 7$	13
E_{14}	$x^3 + y^8 + ay^7 + bxy^6$	$p = 7$	14
E_{18}	$x^3 + y^{10} + \mathbf{a}xy^7$	$7 < p$	18
E_{19}	$x^3 + xy^7 + \mathbf{a}y^{11}$	$7 < p$	19
E_{20}	$x^3 + y^{11} + \mathbf{a}xy^8$	$11 < p$	20
$J_{10} = J_{2,0} = T_{2,3,6}$	$x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6 + ay^5$	$4b^3 + 27 \neq 0, p = 5$	10
$J_{2,q} = T_{2,3,6+q}$	$x^3 + x^2y^2 + ay^p + by^{6+q}$	$p < 6 + q < 2p, b \neq 0, p \geq 5$	$q + 10$
$J_{3,0}$	$x^3 + bx^2y^3 + cxy^7 + y^9$	$4b^3 + 27 \neq 0, 7 < p$	16
$J_{3,q}$	$x^3 + x^2y^3 + \mathbf{a}y^{9+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 9 < 9 + q < p$	$q + 16$
W_{17}	$x^4 + xy^5 + \mathbf{a}y^7$	$7 < p$	17
W_{18}	$x^4 + y^7 + \mathbf{a}x^2y^4$	$7 < p$	18
$W_{1,0}$	$x^4 + \mathbf{a}x^2y^3 + y^6$	$a_0^2 \neq 4, 5 < p$	15
$W_{1,q}$	$x^4 + x^2y^3 + \mathbf{a}y^{6+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 7 \leq 6 + q < p$	$q + 15$
$W_{1,2q-1}^\sharp$	$(x^2 + y^3)^2 + \mathbf{a}xy^{4+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 5 \leq 4 + q < p$	$2q + 14$
$W_{1,2q}^\sharp$	$(x^2 + y^3)^2 + \mathbf{a}x^2y^{3+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 4 \leq 3 + q < p > 5$	$2q + 15$
Z_{12}	$x^3y + xy^4 + ay^5 + bx^2y^3$	$p = 5$	12
Z_{13}	$x^3y + y^6 + ay^5 + bxy^5$	$p = 5$	13
Z_{17}	$x^3y + \mathbf{a}xy^6 + y^8$	$7 < p$	17
Z_{18}	$x^3y + xy^6 + \mathbf{a}y^9$	$7 < p$	18
Z_{19}	$x^3y + y^9 + \mathbf{a}xy^7$	$7 < p$	19
$Z_{1,0}$	$x^3y + bx^2y^3 + cxy^6 + y^7$	$4b^3 + 27 \neq 0, 7 < p$	15
$Z_{1,q}$	$x^3y + x^2y^3 + \mathbf{a}y^{7+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 7 < 7 + q < p$	$q + 15$

 TABLE 7. Bimodal singularities ($p > 2, n = 2$)

Name	Normal form ($\mathbf{a} = a_0 + a_1y$)	Conditions	μ
	$g(x, y) + z^2$	g one of the series in Table 7	$\mu(g)$
Q ₁₆	$x^3 + yz^2 + y^7 + \mathbf{a}xy^5$	$7 < p$	16
Q ₁₇	$x^3 + yz^2 + y^7 + \mathbf{a}y^8$	$7 < p$	17
Q ₁₈	$x^3 + yz^2 + y^8 + \mathbf{a}xy^6$	$7 < p$	18
Q _{2,0}	$x^3 + yz^2 + \mathbf{a}x^2y^2 + xy^4$	$a_0^2 \neq 4, 3 < p$	14
Q _{2,q}	$x^3 + yz^2 + x^2y^2 + \mathbf{a}y^{6+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 7 \leq 6 + q < p$	$q + 14$
S ₁₆	$x^2z + yz^2 + xy^4 + \mathbf{a}y^6$	$5 < p$	16
S ₁₇	$x^2z + yz^2 + y^6 + \mathbf{a}zy^4$	$5 < p$	17
S _{1,0}	$x^2y + yz^2 + y^5 + \mathbf{a}zy^3$	$a_0^2 \neq 4, 3 < p$	14
S _{1,q}	$x^2y + yz^2 + x^2y^2 + \mathbf{a}y^{5+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 5 < 5 + q < p$	$q + 14$
S _{1,2q-1} [#]	$x^2y + yz^2 + zy^3 + \mathbf{a}xy^{3+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 3 < 3 + q < p$	$2q + 13$
S _{1,2q} [#]	$x^2y + yz^2 + zy^3 + \mathbf{a}x^2y^{2+q}$	$a_0 \neq 0, 3 \leq 2 + q < p$	$2q + 14$
T _{q,r,s}	$x^q + y^r + z^s + axyz + bz^p$	$3 \leq q \leq r < p < s < 2p$	$q + r + s - 1$
U ₁₆	$x^3 + xz^2 + y^5 + \mathbf{a}x^2y^2$	$5 < p$	16
U _{1,0}	$x^3 + xz^2 + xy^3 + \mathbf{a}y^3z$	$a_0(a_0^2 + 1) \neq 0, 5 < p$	14
U _{1,2q-1}	$x^3 + xz^2 + xy^3 + \mathbf{a}y^{1+q}z^2$	$a_0 \neq 0, 2 \leq 1 + q < p > 3$	$2q + 13$
U _{1,2q}	$x^3 + xz^2 + xy^3 + \mathbf{a}y^{3+q}z$	$a_0 \neq 0, 3 < 3 + q < p$	$2q + 14$

TABLE 8. Bimodal singularities ($p > 2, n = 3$)

Normal form	Condition	μ
$g(x_1, x_2, x_3) + x_4^2 + \dots + x_n^2$	g is one of the singularities in Table 8	$\mu(g)$

TABLE 9. Bimodal singularities ($p > 2, n > 3$)

Name	Normal form	Conditions	μ
A ₄	$a_1x_1^2 + a_2x_1^4 + x_1^5 + x_2x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n$	$a_1, a_2 \in K$	4

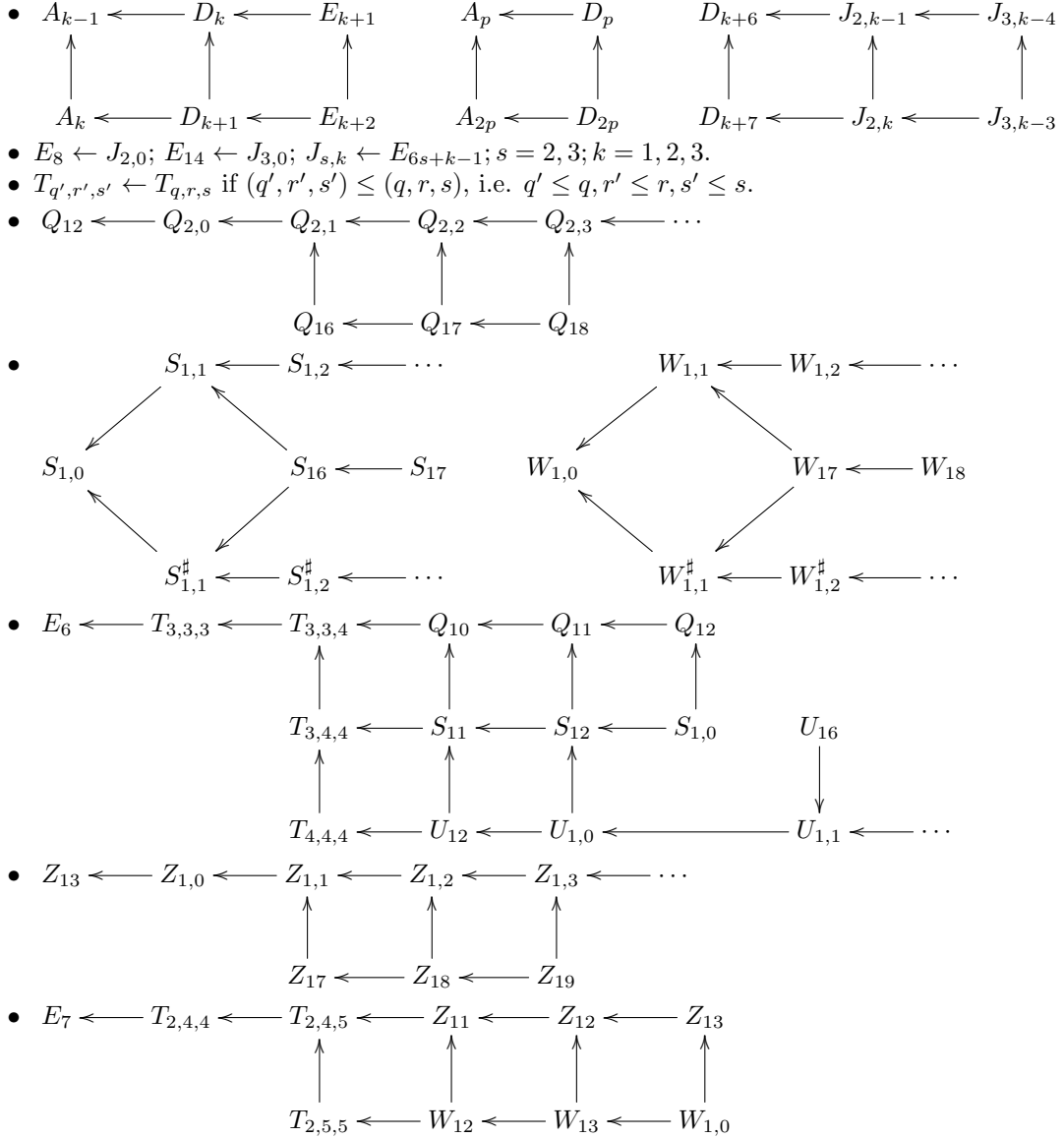
TABLE 10. Bimodal singularities ($p = 2, n$ odd)

Name	Normal form	μ
D ₄	$a_1x_1^2 + a_2x_2^2 + x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3x_4 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n$	4
D ₆	$a_1x_1^2 + a_2x_2^2 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^3 + x_3x_4 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n$	6
E ₇	$a_1x_1^2 + a_2x_2^2 + x_1^3 + x_1x_2^3 + x_3x_4 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n$	7
E ₈	$a_1x_1^2 + a_2x_2^2 + x_1^3 + x_2^5 + x_3x_4 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n$	8

TABLE 11. Bimodal singularities ($p = 2, n$ even)

3.3. Adjacencies of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities. In the following we give diagrams of adjacencies for all class of simple singularities and singularities in Tables 1–11. Moreover a singularity in these tables deforms only into classes listed in the diagrams. Recall that a class \mathcal{D} of singularities is *adjacent* to class \mathcal{C} , $\mathcal{C} \leftarrow \mathcal{D}$, if every $f \in \mathcal{D}$ can be *deformed into* an element in \mathcal{C} by a deformation. That is, there exists an unfolding f_t of $f = f_{t_0}$ over an affine variety T, t_0 and a Zariski open subset $V \subset T$ such that $f_t \in \mathcal{C}$ for all $t \in V$.

Theorem 3.5. *Any singularity in Tables 1–11 deforms only into singularities given in the following adjacency diagrams ($T_{2,3,6+q} = J_{2,q}, T_{2,4,4+q} = X_{1,q}, T_{2,4+r,4+s} = Y_{r,s}$):*



3.4. Milnor number, μ -content stratum and proper modality. In this section we give several applications of the classification of unimodal and bimodal singularities. The first two corollaries below follow from the classification of right simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities ([14], and Theorems 3.1-3.4). The remainings will be proved in Section 5.5

Let $f \in K[[\mathbf{x}]]$, with $p = \text{char}(K) > 0$ such that $\text{rmod}(f) \leq 2$. Then

Corollary 3.6. *If $p \leq 3$, then f is of type A, D or E.*

In [14], using the classification of right simple singularities, we showed that, if f is right simple, then $\mu(f) \leq p$. We also conjectured ([14], Conjecture 3.5) that, for any sequence $f_k \in K[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$ of isolated singularities, if $\mu(f_k)$ goes to infinity as $k \rightarrow \infty$, then so does $\text{rmod}(f_k)$. In this section we give an affirmative answer for the conjecture, namely

Corollary 3.7. *We have $\mu(f) \leq 4p$.*

Corollary 3.8. *The μ -constant stratum of f is a linear space, and hence smooth.*

Note that this is not true in general as shown by Luengo in [17].

Corollary 3.9. *We have $\text{rmod}(f) = \text{pmod}(f)$.*

4. SINGULARITY DETERMINATOR

In [6] Arnol'd supplied lists of normal forms which contain all the singularities with the modality number $\text{mod} = 0, 1, 2$, all the singularities with Milnor number $\mu \leq 16$, all the singularities of corank 2 with nonzero 4-jet, all the singularities of corank 3 with a 3-jet, which determine an irreducible cubic, and some other singularities. The proof of Arnol'd is organized as a determinant consisting of 105 theorems. We follow this scheme and organize our proof a singularity determinant of 152 theorems. This gives an algorithm finding for every given singularity its place in the list of § 3. However we obtain only the classification of simple, unimodal and bimodal singularities. For the other classifications a new method should be needed.

Notations:

- \Rightarrow “implies”.
- \mapsto “see”.
- crk the corank of the Hessian of f at the origin, which is used to reduce the number of variables, see 5.
- Δ discriminant, in Theorems **71**, **72**; $\Delta = 4(a^3 + b^3) + 27 - a^2b^2 - 18ab$.
- $j_{\{\mathbf{x}^{\alpha_i}\}}f(\mathbf{x})$ quasijet of f determined by $\{\mathbf{x}^{\alpha_i}\}$, defined as follows.

Here $\{\alpha_i\}$ is a system of n points defining an affine hyperplane H in \mathbb{R}^n . Let $v: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the linear form defining H with $v(\alpha_i) = 1$ for all i . Then $j_{\{\mathbf{x}^{\alpha_i}\}}f$ is the image of f in $K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ modulo the ideal generated by x^α , $v(\alpha) > 1$.

4.1. Singularity determinant in characteristic ≥ 5 .

1. $\mu(f) < \infty \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:
 - $\text{crk}(f) \leq 1 \mapsto$ **2**,
 - $= 2 \mapsto$ **4 – 73**,
 - $= 3 \mapsto$ **74 – 119**,
 - $> 3 \mapsto$ **120**.
2. $\text{crk}(f) \leq 1, \mu < 3p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) = \lfloor \mu/p \rfloor$ and $f \in A_\mu$.
3. $\text{crk}(f) \leq 1, \mu \geq 3p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Corank 2 Singularities

Through theorems **4–73**, $f \in K[[x, y]]$.

4. $j^2(f) = 0 \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:
 - $j^3 f \sim_r x^2 y + y^3 \mapsto$ **5**,
 - $\sim_r x^2 y \mapsto$ **6**,
 - $\sim_r x^3 \mapsto$ **9–30**,
 - $= 0 \mapsto$ **31–73**.
5. $j^3(f) = x^2 y + y^3 \Rightarrow f \in D_4$.
6. $j^3(f) = x^2 y \Rightarrow f \sim_r x^2 y + \alpha(y)$, $j^3(\alpha) = 0 \mapsto$ **7–8**.
7. $f = x^2 y + \alpha(y)$, $j^3(\alpha) = 0$, $k := \mu(\alpha) \leq 3p - 1 \Rightarrow f \in D_{k+2}$.
8. $f = x^2 y + \alpha(y)$, $j^3(\alpha) = 0$, $\mu(\alpha) \geq 3p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Through theorems **9–12**, $k = 1, 2, 3$ for $p > 7$, $k = 1, 2$ for $p = 7$, $k = 1$ for $p = 5$.

9. $j_{x^3, y^{3k}} f(x, y) = x^3 \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:
 - $j_{x^3, y^{3k+1}} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + y^{3k+1} \mapsto$ **10**,
 - $j_{x^3, xy^{2k+1}} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + xy^{2k+1} \mapsto$ **11**,
 - $j_{x^3, y^{3k+2}} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + y^{3k+2} \mapsto$ **12, 13**,
 - $j_{x^3, y^{3k+2}} f(x, y) = x^3 \mapsto$ **13, 26**.
10. $j_{x^3, y^{3k+1}} f(x, y) = x^3 + y^{3k+1}$ and $3k + 1 < p \Rightarrow f \in E_{6k}$.
11. $j_{x^3, xy^{2k+1}} f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^{2k+1}$ and $3k + 1 < p \Rightarrow f \in E_{6k+1}$.
12. $j_{x^3, y^{3k+2}} f(x, y) = x^3 + y^{3k+2}$ and $3k + 2 < p \Rightarrow f \in E_{6k+2}$.

13. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^3, y^5} f(x, y) = x^3 + ay^5 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:
 $j_{x^3, y^6} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6 + ay^5, 4b^3 + 27 \neq 0 \mapsto$ **14**,
 $\sim_r x^3 + x^2y^2 + ay^5 \mapsto$ **15, 16**,
 $\sim_r x^3 + ay^5 \mapsto$ **17**.
14. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^3, y^6} f = x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6 + ay^5, 4b^3 + 27 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \in J_{2,0}$.
15. $p = 5, j_{x^3, y^6} f = x^3 + x^2y^2 + ay^5$ and $\mu < 14 \Rightarrow f \in J_{2,q}$ with $q = \mu - 10 > 0$.
16. $p = 5, j_{x^3, y^6} f = x^3 + x^2y^2 + ay^5$ and $\mu \geq 14 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
17. $p = 5, j_{x^3, y^6} f = x^3 + ay^5 \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:
 $j_{x^3, y^7} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + ay^5 + y^7 \mapsto$ **18**,
 $j_{x^3, y^7} f(x, y) = x^3 + ay^5 \mapsto$ **19**.
18. $p = 5, j_{x^3, y^7} f = x^3 + ay^5 + y^7 \Rightarrow f \in E_{12}$.
19. $p = 5, j_{x^3, y^7} f = x^3 + ay^5 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
20. $p = 7$ and $j_{x^3, y^7} f = x^3 + ay^7 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:
 $j_{x^3, xy^5} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + xy^5 + ay^7 \mapsto$ **21**,
 $j_{x^3, y^8} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + y^8 + ay^7 \mapsto$ **22**,
 $j_{x^3, y^8} f(x, y) = x^3 + ay^7 \mapsto$ **23**.
21. $p = 7$ and $j_{x^3, xy^5} f = x^3 + xy^5 + ay^7 \Rightarrow f \in E_{13}$.
22. $p = 7$ and $j_{x^3, y^8} f = x^3 + y^8 + ay^7 \Rightarrow f \in E_{14}$.
23. $p = 7$ and $j_{x^3, y^8} f = x^3 + ay^7 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
24. $p = 11$ and $j_{x^3, y^{11}} f = x^3 + y^{11} \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
25. $j_{x^3, y^{11}} f(x, y) = x^3 \Rightarrow f \in \langle x, y^4 \rangle^3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
 Through theorems **26–29**, $k = 2, 3$.
26. $j_{x^3, y^{3k-1}} f(x, y) = x^3 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:
 $j_{x^3, y^{3k}} f(x, y) \sim_r x^3 + ax^2y^k + y^{3k}, 4a^3 + 27 \neq 0 \mapsto$ **27**,
 $\sim_r x^3 + x^2y^k \mapsto$ **28, 29**,
 $\sim_r x^3 \mapsto$ **9, 30**.
27. $j_{x^3, y^{3k}} f(x, y) = x^3 + ax^2y^k + y^{3k}, 4a^3 + 27 \neq 0$ and $3k < p \Rightarrow f \in J_{k,0}$
28. $j_{x^3, y^{3k}} f(x, y) = x^3 + x^2y^k, 3k < p$ and $\mu - 3k + 2 < 2p \Rightarrow f \in J_{k,q}$ with $q = \mu - 6k + 2$.
29. $j_{x^3, y^{3k}} f(x, y) = x^3 + x^2y^k, 3k < p$ and $\mu - 3k + 2 \geq 2p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
30. $p = 7$ and $j_{x^3, y^6} f(x, y) = x^3 + x^2y^2$ and $\mu < 18 \Rightarrow f \in J_{2,q}$ with $q = \mu - 10 > 0$.

Series X

31. $j^3 f = 0 \Rightarrow$ one of the six possibilities holds:
 $j^4 f \sim_r x^4 + ax^2y^2 + y^4, a^2 + 4 \neq 0 \mapsto$ **32**,
 $\sim_r x^4 + x^2y^2 \mapsto$ **33, 34**,
 $\sim_r x^2y^2 \mapsto$ **35–38**,
 $\sim_r x^3y \mapsto$ **39**,
 $\sim_r x^4 \mapsto$ **54**,
 $= 0 \mapsto$ **71**.
32. $j^4(f) = x^4 + ax^2y^2 + y^4, a^2 + 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \in X_9$.
33. $j^4(f) = x^4 + x^2y^2$ and $\mu(f) < 2p + 5 \Rightarrow f \in X_{1,q}$.
34. $j^4(f) = x^4 + x^2y^2$ and $\mu(f) \geq 2p + 5 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
35. $j^4(f) = x^2y^2 \Rightarrow f = f_1 \cdot f_2$ with $\text{mt}(f_1) = \text{mt}(f_2) = 2$ and $2 \leq \mu(f_1) \leq \mu(f_2) \Rightarrow$ **36**.
 Through theorems **36–39**, $1 \leq r := \mu(f_1) - 1 \leq s := \mu(f_2) - 1$.
36. $\mu(f_1) \geq p$ or $\mu(f_2) \geq 2p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
37. $\mu(f_2) < p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) = 1$ and $f \in Y_{r,s}$.
38. $\mu(f_1) < p$ and $p \leq \mu(f_2) < 2p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) = 2$ and $f \in Y_{r,s}$.
39. $j^4(f) = x^3y \Rightarrow j_{x^3, y^4} f = x^3y \mapsto$ **40, 44**.

Series Z

Through theorems **40–43**, $5 < p$ and $q = 1, 2$.

40. $j_{x^3, y, y^{3q+1}} f = x^3y \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:

- $$\begin{aligned} j_{x^3y, y^{3q+2}} f &\sim_r x^3y + y^{3q+2} &\mapsto & \mathbf{41}, \\ j_{x^3y, xy^{2q+2}} f &\sim_r x^3y + xy^{2q+2} &\mapsto & \mathbf{42}, \\ j_{x^3y, y^{3q+3}} f &\sim_r x^3y + y^{3q+3} &\mapsto & \mathbf{43}, \\ j_{x^3y, y^{3q+3}} f &= x^3y &\mapsto & \mathbf{49-53}. \end{aligned}$$
41. $j_{x^3y, y^{3q+2}} f = x^3y + y^{3q+2}, 3q + 2 < p \Rightarrow f \in Z_{6q+5}$.
42. $j_{x^3y, xy^{2q+2}} f = x^3y + xy^{2q+2}, 3q + 3 < p \Rightarrow f \in Z_{6q+6}$.
43. $j_{x^3y, y^{3q+3}} f = x^3y + y^{3q+3}, 3q + 3 < p \Rightarrow f \in Z_{6q+7}$.
44. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^3y, y^4} f = x^3y \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:
- $$\begin{aligned} j_{x^3y, xy^4} f &\sim_r x^3y + xy^4 + ay^5 &\mapsto & \mathbf{45}, \\ j_{x^3y, y^6} f &\sim_r x^3y + y^6 + ay^5 &\mapsto & \mathbf{46}, \\ j_{x^3y, y^6} f &= x^3y + ay^5 &\mapsto & \mathbf{47}. \end{aligned}$$
45. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^3y, xy^4} f = x^3y + xy^4 + ay^5 \Rightarrow f \in Z_{12}$.
46. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^3y, xy^4} f = x^3y + y^6 + ay^5 \Rightarrow f \in Z_{13}$.
47. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^3y, xy^4} f = x^3y + ay^5 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
48. $p = 7$ and $j_{x^3y, y^7} f = x^3y \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
49. $j_{x^3y, y^6} f = x^3y \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:
- $$\begin{aligned} j_{x^3y, y^7} f &= y(x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^9), 4b^3 + 27 \neq 0 &\mapsto & \mathbf{50} \\ &= y(x^3 + x^2y^2) &\mapsto & \mathbf{51, 52} \\ &= x^3y &\mapsto & \mathbf{53}. \end{aligned}$$
50. $j_{x^3y, y^7} f = y(x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^9), 4b^3 + 27 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \in Z_{1,0}$.
51. $j_{x^3y, y^7} f = y(x^3 + x^2y^2)$ and $\mu - 8 < p \Rightarrow f \in Z_{1,r}$ with $r = \mu - 15 > 0$.
52. $j_{x^3y, y^7} f = y(x^3 + x^2y^2)$ and $\mu - 8 \geq p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
53. $j_{x^3y, y^9} f = x^3y \Rightarrow f \in \langle y \rangle \cdot \langle x, y^3 \rangle^3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Series W

Through theorems **54–56**, $5 < p$.

54. $j^4 f = x^4 \Rightarrow j_{x^4, y^4} f = x^4 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_{x^4, y^5} f &\sim_r x^4 + y^5 &\mapsto & \mathbf{55}, \\ j_{x^4, xy^4} f &\sim_r x^4 + xy^4 &\mapsto & \mathbf{56}, \\ j_{x^4, xy^4} f &= x^4 &\mapsto & \mathbf{57, 60}. \end{aligned}$$

55. $j_{x^4, y^5} f = x^4 + y^5 \Rightarrow f \in W_{12}$.
56. $j_{x^4, xy^4} f = x^4 + xy^4 \Rightarrow f \in W_{13}$.
57. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^4, y^4} f = x^4 \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_{x^4, xy^4} f &\sim_r x^4 + xy^4 + ay^5 &\mapsto & \mathbf{58}, \\ j_{x^4, xy^4} f &= x^4 + ay^5 &\mapsto & \mathbf{59}. \end{aligned}$$

58. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^4, xy^4} f = x^4 + xy^4 + ay^5 \Rightarrow f \in W_{13}$.

59. $p = 5$ and $j_{x^4, xy^4} f = x^4 + ay^5 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Through theorems **60–70**, $5 < p$.

60. $j_{x^4, xy^4} f = x^4 \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_{x^4, y^6} f &\sim_r x^4 + bx^2y^3 + y^6, b^2 \neq 4 &\mapsto & \mathbf{61}, \\ &\sim_r x^4 + x^2y^3 &\mapsto & \mathbf{62, 63}, \\ &\sim_r (x^2 + y^3)^2 &\mapsto & \mathbf{64, 65} \\ &= x^4 &\mapsto & \mathbf{66}. \end{aligned}$$

61. $j_{x^4, y^6} f = x^4 + bx^2y^3 + y^6, b^2 \neq 4 \Rightarrow f \in W_{1,0}$.
62. $j_{x^4, y^6} f = x^4 + x^2y^3$ and $\mu - 8 < p \Rightarrow f \in W_{1,q}(q = \mu - 15 > 0)$.
63. $j_{x^4, y^6} f = x^4 + x^2y^3$ and $\mu - 8 \geq p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
64. $j_{x^4, y^6} f = (x^2 + y^3)^2$ and $\mu - 8 < p \Rightarrow f \in W_{k,q}^\#(q = \mu - 15 > 0)$.
65. $j_{x^4, y^6} f = (x^2 + y^3)^2$ and $\mu - 8 \geq p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
66. $j_{x^4, y^6} f = x^4 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_{x^4,xy^5}f &\sim_r x^4 + xy^5 &\mapsto \mathbf{67}, \\ j_{x^4,y^7}f &\sim_r x^4 + y^7 &\mapsto \mathbf{68, 69}, \\ &= x^4 &\mapsto \mathbf{70}. \end{aligned}$$

67. $j_{x^4,xy^5}f = x^4 + xy^5 \Rightarrow f \in W_{17}$.

68. $j_{x^4,y^7}f = x^4 + y^7$ and $p > 7 \Rightarrow f \in W_{18}$.

69. $p = 7$ and $j_{x^4,y^7}f = x^4 + y^7 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

70. $j_{x^4,y^7}f = x^4 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Through theorems **53–55**, $5 < p$.

71. $j^4f = 0 \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_5f &\sim_r x^4y + ax^3y^2 + bx^2y^3 + xy^4, \Delta \neq 0, ab \neq 9 &\mapsto \mathbf{54}, \\ j_5f &\text{ is degenerate} &\mapsto \mathbf{55}. \end{aligned}$$

72. $j_5f = x^4y + ax^3y^2 + bx^2y^3 + xy^4$, $\Delta \neq 0$, $ab \neq 9 \Rightarrow f \sim_r x^4y + ax^3y^2 + bx^2y^3 + xy^4 + cx^3y^3$ with $\Delta \neq 0$, $ab \neq 9$ and therefore $\text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

73. If j_5f is degenerate $\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Corank 3 Singularities

Through theorems **74–120**, $f \in K[[x, y, z]]$.

74. $j^2f(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow$ one of the ten possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j^3f &\sim_r x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + axyz, a^3 + 27 \neq 0 &\mapsto \mathbf{75}, \\ &\sim_r x^3 + y^3 + xyz &\mapsto \mathbf{76}, \\ &\sim_r x^3 + xyz &\mapsto \mathbf{79}, \\ &\sim_r xyz &\mapsto \mathbf{80}, \\ &\sim_r x^3 + yz^2 &\mapsto \mathbf{81 - 91}, \\ &\sim_r x^2z + yz^2 &\mapsto \mathbf{92 - 106}, \\ &\sim_r x^3 + xz^2 &\mapsto \mathbf{107 - 117}, \\ &\sim_r x^2y &\mapsto \mathbf{118}, \\ &\sim_r x^3 &\mapsto \mathbf{119}, \\ &= 0 &\mapsto \mathbf{120}. \end{aligned}$$

Series T

75. $j^3f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + axyz, a^3 + 27 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \in P_8$.

76. $j^3f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + xyz \Rightarrow f \sim_r x^3 + y^3 + xyz + \alpha(z)$, $j^3\alpha = 0 \mapsto \mathbf{77, 78}$.

77. $f = x^3 + y^3 + xyz + \alpha(z)$, $j^3\alpha = 0$, $q := \mu(\alpha) + 1 < 2p \Rightarrow f \in P_{q+5} = T_{3,3,q}(q > 3)$.

78. $f = x^3 + y^3 + xyz + \alpha(z)$, $j^3\alpha = 0$, $\mu(\alpha) + 1 \geq 2p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

79. $j^3f(x, y, z) = x^3 + xyz \Rightarrow f = x^3 + xyz + \alpha(y) + \beta(z)$, $j^3(\alpha, \beta) = 0$ and $q := \mu(\alpha) + 1 \leq r := \mu(\beta) + 1 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad r < p &\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) = 1 \text{ and } f \in T_{3,q,r}, \\ (ii) \quad q < p \leq r < 2p &\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) = 2 \text{ and } f \in T_{3,q,r}, \\ (iii) \quad \text{otherwise} &\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

80. $j^3f(x, y, z) = xyz \Rightarrow f \sim_r xyz + \alpha(x) + \beta(y) + \gamma(z)$, $j^3(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = 0$ and

$q := \mu(\alpha) + 1 \leq r := \mu(\beta) + 1 \leq s := \mu(\gamma) + 1 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad s < p &\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) = 1 \text{ and } f \in T_{q,r,s}, \\ (ii) \quad r < p \leq s < 2p &\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) = 2 \text{ and } f \in T_{q,r,s}, \\ (iii) \quad \text{otherwise} &\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

Series Q

Through theorems **81–91**, $\varphi = x^3 + yz^2$, $j_\lambda^* = j_{yz^2, x^3, \lambda}$, (λ is a polynomial).

81. $j^3f = \varphi \Rightarrow f \sim_r \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y)$, $j^3(\alpha, x\beta) = 0 \mapsto \mathbf{82}$.

Through theorems **82–85**, $k = 1, 2$.

82. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y)$, $j_{y^{3k}}^*f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
j_{y^{3k+1}}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + y^{3k+1} && \mapsto \mathbf{83}, \\
j_{xy^{2k+1}}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + xy^{2k+1} && \mapsto \mathbf{84}, \\
j_{y^{3k+2}}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + y^{3k+2} && \mapsto \mathbf{85, 86}, \\
j_{y^{3k+2}}^* f &\sim_r \varphi && \mapsto \mathbf{87}.
\end{aligned}$$

- 83.** $j_{y^{3k+1}}^* f = \varphi + y^{3k+1}$ and $3k+1 < p \Rightarrow f \in Q_{6k+4}$.
84. $j_{xy^{2k+1}}^* f = \varphi + xy^{2k+1}$ and $3k+1 < p \Rightarrow f \in Q_{6k+5}$.
85. $j_{y^{3k+2}}^* f = \varphi + y^{3k+2}$ and $3k+2 < p \Rightarrow f \in Q_{6k+6}$.
86. $p = 5$ and $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
87. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y)$, $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
j_{y^6}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + ax^2y^2 + xy^4, a^2 \neq 4 && \mapsto \mathbf{88}, \\
&\sim_r \varphi + x^2y^2 && \mapsto \mathbf{89, 90}, \\
&= \varphi && \mapsto \mathbf{91}.
\end{aligned}$$
88. $j_{y^6}^* f = \varphi + ax^2y^2 + xy^4, a^2 \neq 4 \Rightarrow f \in Q_{2,0}$.
89. $j_{y^6}^* f = \varphi + x^2y^2$ and $\mu - 5 < p \Rightarrow f \in Q_{2,q}(q = \mu - 12 > 0)$.
90. $j_{y^6}^* f = \varphi + x^2y^2$ and $\mu - 5 \geq p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
91. $p = 7$ and $j_{y^6}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Series S

Through theorems **92–106**, $\varphi = x^2z + yz^2$, $j_\lambda^* = j_{x^2y, yz^2, \lambda}$, (λ is a polynomial).

- 92.** $j^3 f = \varphi \Rightarrow f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y)$, $j^3(\alpha, x\beta, z\gamma) = 0 \mapsto \mathbf{93}$.
93. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y)$, $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
j_{y^4}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + y^4 && \mapsto \mathbf{94}, \\
j_{xy^3}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + xy^3 && \mapsto \mathbf{95}, \\
j_{xy^3}^* f &= \varphi && \mapsto \mathbf{96, 106}.
\end{aligned}$$
94. $j_{y^4}^* f = \varphi + y^4 \Rightarrow f \in S_{11}$.
95. $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi + xy^3 \Rightarrow f \in S_{12}$.
Through theorems **96–105**, $p > 5$.
96. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y)$, $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
j_{y^5}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + y^5 + bzy^3, b^2 \neq 4 && \mapsto \mathbf{97}, \\
&\sim_r \varphi + x^2y^2 && \mapsto \mathbf{98, 99}, \\
&\sim_r \varphi + zy^3 && \mapsto \mathbf{100, 101}, \\
&= \varphi && \mapsto \mathbf{102}.
\end{aligned}$$

- 97.** $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi + y^5 + bzy^3, b^2 \neq 4 \Rightarrow f \in S_{1,0}$.
98. $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi + x^2y^2$ and $\mu - 9 < p \Rightarrow f \in S_{1,q}(q := \mu - 14 > 0)$.
99. $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi + x^2y^2$ and $\mu - 9 \geq p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
100. $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi + zy^3$ and $\mu - 9 < p \Rightarrow f \in S_{1,q}^\sharp(q := \mu - 14 > 0)$.
101. $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi + zy^3$ and $\mu - 9 \geq p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
102. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y)$, $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
j_{xy^4}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + xy^4 && \mapsto \mathbf{103}, \\
j_{y^6}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + y^6 && \mapsto \mathbf{104}, \\
j_{y^6}^* f &= \varphi && \mapsto \mathbf{105}.
\end{aligned}$$
103. $j_{xy^4}^* f = \varphi + xy^4 \Rightarrow f \in S_{16}$.
104. $j_{y^6}^* f = \varphi + y^6 \Rightarrow f \in S_{17}$.
105. $j_{y^6}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
106. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y)$, $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi$ and $p = 5 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

Series U

Through theorems **107–117**, $\varphi = x^3 + xz^2$, $j_\lambda^* = j_{x^3, z^3, \lambda}$, (λ is a polynomial).

- 107.** $j^3 f = \varphi \Rightarrow f \sim_r \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y) + x^2\delta(y)$, $j^3(\alpha, x\beta, z\gamma, x^2\delta) = 0 \mapsto \mathbf{108}$.

108. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y) + x^2\delta(y), j_{y^4}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_{y^4}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + y^4 \mapsto \mathbf{109}, \\ &= \varphi \mapsto \mathbf{110}. \end{aligned}$$

109. $j_{y^4}^* f = \varphi + y^4 \Rightarrow f \in U_{12}$.

110. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y) + x^2\delta(y), j_{y^4}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_{xy^3}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + xy^3 + czy^3, c(c^2 + 1) \neq 0 \mapsto \mathbf{111}, \\ &\sim_r \varphi + xy^3 \mapsto \mathbf{112, 113}, \\ &= \varphi \mapsto \mathbf{114}. \end{aligned}$$

111. $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi + xy^3 + czy^3, c(c^2 + 1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \in U_{1,0}$.

112. $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi + xy^3$ and $\mu - 13 < p \Rightarrow f \in U_{1,q} (q := \mu - 14 \geq 0)$.

113. $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi + xy^3$ and $\mu - 13 \geq p \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

114. $f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y) + x^2\delta(y), j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j_{y^5}^* f &\sim_r \varphi + y^5 \mapsto \mathbf{115, 116}, \\ &= \varphi \mapsto \mathbf{116, 117}. \end{aligned}$$

115. $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi + y^5$ and $p > 5 \Rightarrow f \in U_{16}$.

116. $p = 5, f = \varphi + \alpha(y) + x\beta(y) + z\gamma(y) + x^2\delta(y)$ and $j_{xy^3}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

117. $j_{y^5}^* f = \varphi \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

118. $j^3 f = x^2 y \Rightarrow f \sim_r x^2 y + \alpha(y, z) + x\beta(z)$ and then $\text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.

119. $j^3 f = x^3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4$.

120. $j^3 f = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 6$.

Corank > 3 Singularities

121. $\text{crk}(f) > 3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4$.

4.2. Singularity determinant in characteristic 2.

122. $\mu(f) < \infty \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{crk}(f) &\leq 1 \mapsto \mathbf{123}, \\ &= 2 \mapsto \mathbf{124}, \\ &\geq 3 \mapsto \mathbf{136}. \end{aligned}$$

123. $\text{crk}(f) \leq 1 \Rightarrow f \in A_k (1 \leq k \leq 5)$.

Through theorems , $f \in K[[x, y]]$.

124. $\text{crk}(f) = 2 \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j^3 f &\sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 + y^3 \mapsto \mathbf{125}, \\ &\sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y \mapsto \mathbf{126}, \\ &\sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 \mapsto \mathbf{131}, \\ &= ax^2 + by^2 \mapsto \mathbf{134, 135}. \end{aligned}$$

125. $j^3 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 + y^3 \Rightarrow f \in D_4$.

126. $j^3 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j^4 f &\sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y + xy^3 \mapsto \mathbf{127}, \\ &= ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y \mapsto \mathbf{128, 130}. \end{aligned}$$

127. $j^4 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y + xy^3 \Rightarrow f \in D_6$.

128. $j^4 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j^5 f &\sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y + xy^4 \mapsto \mathbf{129}, \\ &= ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y \mapsto \mathbf{130}. \end{aligned}$$

129. $j^5 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y + xy^4 \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j^5 f &\sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y + xy^4 + cxy^5 \mapsto \mathbf{130}, \\ &= ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y \mapsto \mathbf{130}. \end{aligned}$$

130. $j^4 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^2 y \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3, \mu(f) \geq 8$.

131. $j^3 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:

$$\begin{aligned} j^4 f &\sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 + xy^3 \mapsto \mathbf{132}, \\ &= ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 \mapsto \mathbf{133}. \end{aligned}$$

- 132.** $j^4 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 + xy^3 \Rightarrow f \in E_7$.
133. $j^4 f = ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3$.
134. $j^3 f = ax^2 + by^2, (a, b) \neq (0, 0) \Rightarrow$ one of the two possibilities holds:
 $j^4 f \sim_r ax^2 + by^2 + x^3 y \mapsto$ **135**,
 $\quad = ax^2 + by^2 \mapsto$ **135**.
135. $j^3 f = ax^2 + by^2 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4, \mu(f) \geq 10$.
136. $\text{crk}(f) \geq 3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4, \mu(f) \geq 8$.

4.3. Singularity determinant in characteristic 3.

- 137.** $\mu(f) < \infty \Rightarrow$ one of the four possibilities holds:
 $\text{crk}(f) \leq 1 \mapsto$ **138**,
 $\quad = 2 \mapsto$ **139–146**,
 $\quad = 3 \mapsto$ **147–151**,
 $\quad > 3 \mapsto$ **152**.
138. $\text{crk}(f) \leq 1 \Rightarrow f \in A_k (1 \leq k \leq 8)$.

Corank 2 Singularities

Through theorems **139–146**, $f \in K[[x, y]]$.

- 139.** $j^2(f) = 0 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:
 $j^3 f \sim_r x^2 y + \epsilon y^3, \epsilon \in \{0, 1\} \mapsto$ **140**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^3 \mapsto$ **145**,
 $\quad = 0 \mapsto$ **146**.
140. $j^3(f) = x^2 y + \epsilon y^3, \epsilon \in \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow f \sim_r x^2 y + g(y), j^2 g = 0 \mapsto$ **141**.
141. $j^4 f = x^2 y + g(y), j^2 g = 0 \Rightarrow$ one of the three possibilities holds:
 $2 < \mu(g) < 5 \mapsto$ **142**,
 $5 < \mu(g) < 8 \mapsto$ **143**,
 $8 < \mu(g) \mapsto$ **144**.
142. $2 < \mu(g) < 5 \Rightarrow f \in D_5, D_6$.
143. $5 < \mu(g) < 8 \Rightarrow f \in D_8, D_9$.
144. $8 < \mu(g) \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3, \mu(f) \geq 11$.
145. $j^3(f) = x^3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3, \mu(f) \geq 9$.
146. $j^3(f) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 3, \mu(f) \geq 9$.

Corank 3 Singularities

Through theorems **147–151**, $f \in K[[x, y, z]]$.

- 147.** $j^2 f(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow$ one of the eleven possibilities holds:
 $j^3 f \sim_r x^3 + ax^2 z + z^3 + y^2 z, a \neq 0 \mapsto$ **148**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^3 + axz^2 + z^3 + y^2 z, a \neq 0 \mapsto$ **149**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^3 + y^3 + xyz \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^3 + xyz \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad \sim_r xyz \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^3 + yz^2 \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^2 z + yz^2 \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^3 + xz^2 \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^2 y \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad \sim_r x^3 \mapsto$ **150**,
 $\quad = 0 \mapsto$ **151**.
148. $j^3(f) = x^3 + ax^2 z + z^3 + y^2 z, a \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4, \mu(f) \geq 11$.
149. $j^3(f) = x^3 + axz^2 + z^3 + y^2 z, a \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4, \mu(f) \geq 11$.
150. $j^3(f)$ is degenerate $\Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4, \mu(f) \geq 11$.
151. $j^3 f = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 6$.

Corank > 3 Singularities

- 152.** $\text{crk}(f) > 3 \Rightarrow \text{rmod}(f) \geq 4$.

5. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULTS

We first use the splitting lemma to reduce the number of variables. Namely, if $f \in \mathfrak{m}^2 \subset K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ has $\text{crk}(f) = k \geq 0$, then

$$f \sim_r g(x_1, \dots, x_k) + Q(x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

with $g \in \mathfrak{m}^3$ and Q is a nondegenerate quadratic singularity (cf. [14, Lemma 3.9, 3.12]). One has moreover that $\text{rmod}(f)$ in $K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ is equal to $\text{rmod}(g)$ in $K[[x_1, \dots, x_k]]$, cf. [14, Lemma 3.11, 3.13].

Theorems 1, 92, 122, 137 and 141 are obvious. Theorems 9, 17, 20, 25, 39, 40, 44, 54, 57, 66, 82, 93, 102, 108, 114 are proved by the Newton method [20] of a moving ruler (line, plane). This method reduces the proof to the counting of the integer points in triangles resp. polyhedrons on the exponent plane (resp. in the space).

Theorems concerning the geometrical classification problems: The proofs of theorems 4, 13, 26, 31, 49, 60, 72, 74, 96, 110, 124, 139, 147 can be reduced to the classifications of orbits of the actions of some quasihomogenous diffeomorphism groups on the spaces of quasihomogenous polynomials, see Section 5.1 for a proof of Theorem 147.

Theorems on normal forms: Theorems 2, 123, 138 follow from [22, Thm 2.11]. The proofs of theorems 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 67, 68, 72, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 103, 104, 107, 109, 111, 112, 115, 125, 127, 132, 142, 143 are based on the techniques introduced in [2] and generalized in [9], see Section 5.2 for a proof of Theorem 14.

Theorems on low bound of modality: Theorems 121, 151, 152 are consequences of [14, Prop. 2.18]. Theorems 3, 8, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 29, 34, 36, 47, 48, 52, 53, 59, 63, 65, 69, 70, 72, 73, 78, 79(iii), 80(iii), 86, 90, 99, 105, 106, 113, 116–120, 130, 133, 135, 136, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150 are proved by using the theory in [14] ([21]), see Section 5.3 for a proof of 25 and 70.

Theorems on adjacencies: Theorem 3.5 is proved inductively by applying Theorems 1, 2, 4–7, 8–15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30–33, 35, 37–46, 49–51, 54–58, 60–62, 64, 66–68, 74–77, 79–85, 87–89, 91–98, 100–104, 107–112, 114–117, 122–127, 131, 132, 137–143.

Classification of unimodal and bimodal singularities (Theorems 3.1–3.4): Applying Theorems 1–153 and the splitting lemma (cf. [14]) we obtain the list of families of singularities in Tables 1–11. The modularity of these families follows from simple calculations. To prove these singularities are unimodal resp. bimodal we use the theory of modality in [14]. See Section 5.4 for a proof that E_{12} with $p > 7$, is a class of unimodal singularities.

Smoothness of μ -constant stratum and proper modality (Corollaries 3.8, 3.9): are proved by using adjacency diagrams (Theorem 3.5). See Section 5.4 for a proof that if f is of type $T_{q,r,s}$ as in Table 8, then μ -constant stratum Δ_μ of f is isomorphic to \mathbb{A}^2 . This also show that $\text{rmod}(f) = \text{pmod}(f) = 2$.

5.1. Proof of Theorem 147. The theorem is obtained by combining the following lemmas (5.1, 5.2, 5.3). Let $0 \neq f \in K[x, y, z]$, with $\text{char}(K) = 3$, be a homogeneous polynomial of degree 3.

Lemma 5.1. *If f is nonsingular, then f is right equivalent to one of the following forms ($a \neq 0$)*

$$x^3 + ax^2z + z^3 + y^2z, \quad x^3 + axz^2 + z^3 + y^2z.$$

Proof. cf. [18, Chap. II, Prop.1.2] □

Lemma 5.2. *If f is singular in \mathbb{P}_K^2 and irreducible, then it is right equivalent to one of the following forms*

$$x^3 + y^3 + xyz, \quad x^3 + y^2z.$$

Proof. Let C be the curve in \mathbb{P}^2 defined by f . Take $P \in \text{Sing}(C)$ and $P \neq Q \in C$. Let L be the line in \mathbb{P}^2 connecting P, Q . Applying Bézout theorem we obtain that

$$3 = \text{deg}(C) \cdot \text{deg}(L) \geq \text{mt}_P(C) + \text{mt}_Q(C).$$

Hence $\text{mt}_P(C) = 2$ and $\text{mt}_Q(C) = 1$. We may assume $P = (0 : 0 : 1)$ and set $g(x, y) := f(x, y, 1)$. Then $\text{mt}(g) = 2$ since $\text{mt}_P(C) = 2$. It yields that g is right equivalent to one of the following forms

$$xy + h(x, y), y^2 + h(x, y)$$

with $h(x, y)$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree 3. That is, f is right equivalent to either

$$xyz + h(x, y) \text{ or } y^2z + h(x, y).$$

It hence follows by simple calculations that f is right equivalent to one of the two forms

$$x^3 + y^3 + xyz, x^3 + y^2z.$$

□

Lemma 5.3. *If f is reducible, then it is right equivalent to one of the following forms*

$$x^3, x^2y, x^2z + yz^2, x^3 + xyz, x^3 + xz^2, xyz.$$

Proof. Let $f = g_1 \cdot g_2$ with $\text{mt}(g_1) = 1$, $\text{mt}(g_2) = 2$. By the splitting lemma (cf. [14])

$$g_2 \sim_r ax^2 + byz$$

with $a, b \in \{0, 1\}$. That is $f \sim_r g_1 \cdot (ax^2 + byz)$. Consider the following cases:

- $a = 1, b = 0$: Then f is right equivalent to x^3 or x^2y .
- $a = 1, b = 1$: Then $f \sim_r g_1 \cdot (x^2 + yz)$. Without loss of generality we may assume moreover that

$$\{(0 : 1 : 0)\} \in \{g_1 = 0\} \cap \{x^2 + yz = 0\},$$

i.e. g_1 has the form $g_1 = \alpha x + \beta z$.

- If $\alpha = 0$, then $f \sim_r z(x^2 + yz)$,
- if $\alpha \neq 0$, then $f \sim x(x^2 + yz)$.

- $a = 0, b = 1$: Then $f \sim_r g_1 \cdot yz$. It yields that f is right equivalent to one of the forms: y^2z , xyz , $(y + z)yz$, or, one of the forms: x^2y , xyz , $x^3 + xz^2$. □

5.2. Proof of Theorem 14. Let $f \in K[[x, y]]$ with $p = \text{char}(K) = 5$ and $j_{x^3, y^6} f = x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6 + ay^5$. We will show that f is right equivalent to $f_0 := x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6 + ay^5$, i.e. f is of type $J_{2,0}$.

In fact, put $g := f - ay^5$, then $j_{x^3, y^6} g = x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6$. Applying [8, Thm. 4.4] we obtain that $g \sim_r x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6$. We can see moreover that there exists a coordinate change of the form

$$x \mapsto x + \varphi_1(x, y), y \mapsto y + \varphi_2(x, y)$$

with $\text{mt}(\varphi_i) \geq 2$ such that

$$g(x + \varphi_1, y + \varphi_2) = x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6.$$

It yields

$$f_1 := f(x + \varphi_1, y + \varphi_2) = x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6 + a(y + \varphi_2)^5 = x^3 + bx^2y^2 + y^6 + ay^5 + a\varphi_2^5.$$

It is easy to see that $\mathfrak{m}^7 \subset \mathfrak{m}^2 \cdot j(f_1)$. By [9, Thm. 2.1], f_1 is right 9-determined and hence $f_1 \sim_r f_0$ since $\text{mt}(\varphi_2^5) \geq 10$. This completes the proof.

5.3. Proof of theorems on lower bound of modality. For the proof of these theorems we need the following lemma which is deduced from Corollaries A.4, A.9, A.10 of [14] (see [21, Prop. 3.2.4, Cor. 3.3.4 and Cor. 3.3.6] for more details).

Lemma 5.4. *Let the algebraic groups G resp. G' act on the varieties X resp. X' . Let $h : Y \rightarrow X$ a morphism of varieties and let $h' : Y \rightarrow X'$ an open morphism such that*

$$h^{-1}(G \cdot h(y)) \subset h'^{-1}(G' \cdot h'(y)), \forall y \in Y.$$

Then for all $y \in Y$ we have

$$G\text{-mod}(h(y)) \geq G'\text{-mod}(h'(y)) \geq \dim X' - \dim G'.$$

Lemma 5.5. *Let $f \in K[[x, y]]$ with $\text{char}(K) > 3$. Then $\text{rmod}(f) \geq 2 + l$ with $l \geq 0$, if either*

- (i) $f \in \langle x, y^{3+l} \rangle^3$; or

(ii) $f \in \langle x^2, y^{3+l} \rangle^2$.

Proof. We prove only for (i) since the proof for (ii) is similar. Let k be sufficiently large for f , i.e. $\text{rmod}(f) = \mathcal{R}_k\text{-mod}(f)$. We denote

$$\Delta := \{(3; s), (2; 3 + s), (1; 6 + s), (0; 9 + s) \mid 0 \leq s \leq l + 1\} \subset \mathbb{N}^2,$$

$$\Delta_1 := \{(1; s), (0; 3 + l + s) \mid 0 \leq s \leq l + 1\} \text{ and } \Delta_2 := \{(0; 1 + s) \mid 0 \leq s \leq l + 1\} \subset \mathbb{N}^2$$

and define

$$X := \left\{ \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta} a_{i,j} x^i y^j \in K[[x, y]] \mid a_{i,j} \in K \right\} \cong \mathbb{A}^{4(l+2)},$$

$$G := X_1 \times X_2 \cong \mathbb{A}^{3(l+2)},$$

where

$$X_1 := \left\{ \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_1} a_{i,j} x^i y^j \in K[[x, y]] \mid a_{i,j} \in K, a_{10} \neq 0 \right\},$$

$$X_2 := \left\{ \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_2} b_{i,j} x^i y^j \in K[[x, y]] \mid b_{i,j} \in K, b_{01} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

Using the projections

$$\pi_1: J_k \rightarrow X_1, \sum_{(i,j)} a_{i,j} x^i y^j \mapsto \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_1} a_{i,j} x^i y^j,$$

$$\pi_2: J_k \rightarrow X_2, \sum_{(i,j)} a_{i,j} x^i y^j \mapsto \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_2} a_{i,j} x^i y^j,$$

$$\pi: J_k \rightarrow X, \sum_{(i,j)} a_{i,j} x^i y^j \mapsto \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta} a_{i,j} x^i y^j$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\pi}: \mathcal{R}_k &\rightarrow G = X_1 \times X_2 \\ \Phi = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2) &\mapsto (\pi_1(\Phi_1), \pi_2(\Phi_2)) \end{aligned}$$

we may define a multiplication on G , resp. an action map of G on X as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet: G \times G &\rightarrow G \\ (\phi, \phi') &\mapsto \bar{\pi}(\phi \circ \phi'), \end{aligned}$$

resp.

$$\begin{aligned} G \times X &\rightarrow X \\ (\phi, g) &\mapsto \pi(\phi(g)). \end{aligned}$$

By a simple calculation we can verify that the morphisms $\iota: Y := \langle x, y^{3+l} \rangle^3 / \mathfrak{m}^{k+1} \hookrightarrow J_k$ and $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$ satisfy

$$\iota^{-1}(\mathcal{R}_k \cdot \iota(g)) \subset \pi^{-1}(G \cdot \pi(g)), \forall g \in Y.$$

Hence applying Lemma 5.4 we obtain that

$$\text{rmod}(f) = \mathcal{R}_k\text{-mod}(\iota(f)) \geq \dim X - \dim G = 2 + l.$$

□

5.4. Computing the modality of E_{12} . We shall show that E_{12} is a class of unimodal singularities. To compute the modality of a singularity we use the general argument in [14], in particular, the following lemma.

Lemma 5.6. *Assume that $f \in K[[\mathbf{x}]]$ deforms only into finitely many families $h_t^{(i)}(\mathbf{x})$ over varieties $T^{(i)}, i \in I$. Then*

$$\text{rmod}(f) \leq \max_{i \in I} \dim T^{(i)}.$$

Assume further that the families $h_t^{(i)}(\mathbf{x})$ are all modular. Then

$$\text{rmod}(f) = \max_{i \in I} \dim T^{(i)}.$$

Proof. cf. [14], Prop. 2.15. □

Proof for E_{12} . Assume that $f = x^3 + y^7 + axy^5 \in K[[x, y]]$ with $p = \text{char}(K) > 7$ and $a \in K$, is of type E_{12} . We will show that

$$\text{rmod}(f) = 1.$$

In fact, by Theorem 3.5 (or, Theorems **1–9, 26, 27, 28**), f deforms only into the following modular families

$$E_{12}, A_k (k \leq 6), D_k (k \leq 8), E_6, E_7, E_8, J_{2,0}, J_{2,1}.$$

Hence it follows from Lemma 5.6 that f is right unimodal singularities. □

5.5. Smoothness of μ -constant stratum and proper modality. Let $f = x^q + y^r + z^s + axyz + bz^p$ be of type $T_{q,r,s}$ with $3 \leq q \leq r < p \leq s < 2p$ as in Table 8. Then

$$\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m} \cdot j(f) = \{x, \dots, x^{q-1}, y, \dots, y^{r-1}, z, \dots, z^{s-1}, xy, yz, zx, xyz\}$$

and the semiuniversal unfolding f_λ of f over $\mathbb{A}^{q+r+s+1}, 0$ is given by

$$f_\lambda = f + \sum_{i=1}^{q-1} a_i x^i + \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} b_j y^j + \sum_{l=1}^{s-1} a_l z^l + d_1 xy + d_2 yz + d_3 zx + d_4 xyz$$

with $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_{q-1}, b_1, \dots, b_{r-1}, c_1, \dots, c_{s-1}, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4)$ the coordinate of $\lambda \in \mathbb{A}^{q+r+s+1}$.

Consider the μ -constant stratum Δ_μ of f , and assume that $\lambda \in \Delta_\mu$. It follows Theorem 3.5 that

$$a_1 = \dots = a_{q-1} = b_1 = \dots = b_{r-1} = c_1 = \dots = c_{p-1} = c_{p+1} = \dots = c_{s-1} = d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = 0.$$

Moreover Theorems **76, 77, 79, 80** yield that, c_p, d_4 can be arbitrary, and hence $\Delta_\mu \cong \mathbb{A}^2$. This implies that $\text{rmod}(f) = \text{pmod}(f) = 2$.

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HANOI INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS
 18 HOANG QUOC VIET, HANOI, VIETNAM.
E-mail address: nhduc82@gmail.com

BASQUE CENTER FOR APPLIED MATHEMATICS,
 ALAMEDA DE MAZARREDO 14, 48009 BILBAO, BIZKAIA, SPAIN.
E-mail address: hnguyen@bcamath.org